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IFE AND SPEECHES OF ANDREW JOHN
A SON, President of the United States, by Frank
Moore, Life of Michael Angelo, by Herman Grimm,
els fac 191 FRANCK TAYLOR.

Evening S



VOL. XXVI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

Nº. 3,959.

water, reeking with the filth and garbage of

the prison and prison guard, and the offal and

drainage of the cook house of said prison,

whereby the prisoners became greatly reduced

in their bodily strength and emaciated and in-

jured in their bodily health, their minds im-

paired and their intellect broken; and many of

them, to-wit, about the number of ten thousand,

whose names are unknown, sickened and died

by reason thereof, which he, the said Henry

Wirz, then and there well knew and intended;

and so knowing and evilly intended, did re-

fuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings,

food or nourishment for the sick, and necessary

medicine and medical attendance for restora-

tion of their health, and did knowingly, wil-

fully and maliciously in furtherance of his

evil designs, permit them to languish and die

from want of care and proper treatment, and

the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his evil

EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

Last Hours of the Condemned Man. Conduct on the Gallows. Reading the Death Warrant. Scenes at the Scaffold. Incidents.

WIRZ EXECUTED.

Henry Wirz is hung. Civilization affords no parallel to his crimes, and it is impossible to believe that earthly retribution could have been more terrible. Confronted by accusers in a crowded court from week to week, and daily listening to the recital of indescribable horrors, the last summer of his life must have been a rack of immeasurable agony. Not one ray of comfort could have reached him in all the weary months from his capture to the present time. Day after day he had to face a crowd thirsting for his blood. He could not turn to a paper for intelligence from the outside world but that his eye was met by execrations and predictions of his fate. He certainly could have entertained no anticipation of escape from punishment, and had it been possible for his distracted mind, would have spent the season in preparation for death.

WIRZ'S DYING STATEMENT.

A short time previous to his execution Wirz gave the following particulars concerning his life. He was born in the Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, in 1822, and when quite young removed with his parents to Zurich where his father carried on the tailoring business until 1834, when he took a position in the Custom House, which he still held when the prisoner last heard from him. Wirz married in Switzerland a lady of aristocratic family with considerable money, but he soon by his profligate habits run through it. Failing to agree, it was arranged that they should separate, he leaving for this country and allowing her to obtain a divorce. rowing up wirz lather wished him to study for the pulpit, but he refused, preferring medicine, and took a course at Zurich, where be graduated. After arriving in this country he took another course and graduated at Cleveland, Ohio. He was for two years in a banking house in Zurich and afterwards traveled through Italy, not stopping long at any one

Wirz landed in New York in 1849 and made an effort to establish himself as a physician, but failed because he could not speak good English. He then went to Connecticut where he remained several months, subsequently he worked in a factory in Lawrence, Massachusetts, for a time, and was soon engaged as interpreter in a factory, three miles from Northampton, where Germans were employed; was afterwards en-gaged as superintendent of a water cure establishment in Northampton, Mass. At the instance of a physician, Wirz went with him to Cadiz, Kentucky, where he married his present wife, Elizabeth Savills, in 1854. Cadiz not offering a good opening he went to Louisville, and was superintendent of a water cure establishment for some time. Wirz afterwards took charge of one of Mr. Marshall's plantations, near Natchez, and in 1857 moved his family there and remained until the breaking out of the war.

In the early part of the rebellion he enlisted

in a company called the Madison Infantry, and remained with it until August, 1861, doing guard duty at Howard's Factory prison, in Richmond. When the prisoners commenced to arrive from first Bull Run there was no list. and Wirz commenced to make a list of them. He attracted the attention of General Winder, and in a short time, by an order from the War Bepartment, was placed on detached service in the South, with the rank of sergeant. In May, 1862, he returned to Richmond, and was sent out to the battle of Fair Oaks, where he acted as Assistant Adjutant General and Aide o General Joe Johnson, and in this battle received a wound on the right arm, from a piece of shell, making it necessary for a difficult surgical operation to be performed. Wirz was then made Assistant Provost Marshal of Manchester, but did not like the place, and asked to be relieved, and was placed on Winder's staff, and at the request of Ould was ordered to go over the South and hunt up prisoners. When he had completed his tour and reported, he was assigned to duty as chief of the secret police, but disliking this more than the provost marshalship, and not succeeding in being relieved he obtained a sick leave. went on that thirty days' leave to Tuscaloosa, and had it extended for thirty more, but was ordered in a few days to come immediately to Richmond. They had at this time started Libby Prison and Belle Isle. This was early in 1863. When he came to Richmond he was made chief of police in the provost marshal's office. He staid there two days. One day he met an officer, who told him they were looking for somebody to carry arms to the Trans-Mississippi department. He offered to carry them, and soon received orders from both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. He went to Charleston and got some fixed ammunition and guns that had just arrived from England. He went as far as Meridian, and had some trouble getting through Pemberton's department; went to Port Hudson, and could not cross on account of the gunboats Hartford and Albatross. He then got a furlough to go to Europe on account of his health. He had a furlough for four months, but was so delayed that his furlough only lacked three weeks of being out when he landed at Liverpool. After returning from Europe he was ordered to Augusta to superintend the transportation of prisoners to Andersonville, and in March, 1864, was ordered by Gen. Winder to relieve his son at Anderson ville. With respect to his fate he said :- "As far as I

am concerned I have no hope of reprieve. These things which were done (meaning Andersonville) somebody must suffer for. I have never denied that the prisoners were mistreated; but it was not my fault. If I am the last one that is to suffer death for the Southern Confederacy I am satisfied. I do not fear death. I never saw a man shot nor never shot one myself. That I will say as long as I can say it. I never hunted prisoners with the dogs, nor anything of that kind. Unfortunately, Gen. Winder is dead. It he was living I know he would come out and not let the innocent ones suffer. I never could get Winder to set his foot on the inside of that stockade. I don't know the reaon. I have no complaints to make of the persons who have taken care of me here in prison, nor do I have any ill-will against any member of that court-martial, nor the Judge Advocate If I have against any one it is they who have perjured themselves. The man who gave his name as Delabon, a grandson of Gen. Lafayette, will be found out to be a German Jew named Schaffer, a deserter from a New York regiment. I went down into the yard to-day and there saw preparations being made for the scaffold, which would make most any man flinch. I had no such feelings. I cannot express it. Itsis not hardheartedness, but I had no such feelings. Anybody who knows any. thing of military matters knows that one in command of thirty-five thousand men has to he strict, but when I am accused of conspiring with Jefferson Davis and others, it is all a lie." Wirz has had two children, one of which, a girl, ten years old, is living. He denies that he and his second wife lived together unhappily, and that he was ever in the house of correction in Zurich for forgery. The latter report, he says, originated from the fact that a distant relative failed in business, and was arrested on the charge of false bankruptey. He leaves no property for his family. His manner of speaking was composed throughout, his statements were made in a remarkably direct man-

CONDUCT OF THE CONDEMNED. Wirz, before the rentence was read to him.

ner, considering the surrounding circum-

stances, and none but a few of the least impor-

tance were drawn out by any direct questions.

spent most of his time in reading, and sometimes wrote to his family and friends, although he was much troubled as to what the sentence would be. He became much more composed when his fate was announced, and since then has rested much better than formerly. He had been allowed to walk in the yard when he chose during the day, but was constantly un-

der surveilance. Yesterday, when he saw the scaffold, he remarked with the utmost composure, "Well, you must be putting up the scaffold." Immediately after his sentence was read to him, it was proposed to place two or three in his room to help to make his time pass pleasantly and to see that he did not attempt suicide, when he remarked, "I'm not going to commit suicide, I'm not afraid to die, and will not save the Government the expense of hanging me."

After the sentence was read to him he said "I'm d-d if the Yankee Eagle has not turned out to be what I expected, a d-d Turkey Buzzard." He then asked that Rev. Father Boyle be sent for, and also Mr. Louis Schade. his counsel, and since that time these gentlemen bave been almost constant in attendance on him. Besides these some ladies have called, one of them paying her last visit to him yesterday when she brought him some delicacies. As she was leaving he manifested emotion as he expressed his gratitude to her, and remarked to Mr. Schade, who was present, that that was the last tear he would shed in this life. A couple of ladies said to be of the family of a prominent officer, visited him also yesterday, and in reply to the question of one, whether he had hope, said "Certainly Madam the greatest sinner has hope, and I being innocent must surely have hope.

Wirz' wounded arm had lately became very painful, rendering it difficult for him to use it in writing, but during the past few days he has been frequently at his desk, and yesterday he wrote for Mr. Schade a short statement of his life, giving also some private memoranda. Yesterday he received a letter from his wife, dated Cadiz, Ky., in which she used the most affectionate language, and expresses they hope that they then were seeing their darkest hour. She urges him to cheer up and prepare for the worst, but is satisfied that if the government knew how much anguish they had suffered he would not be condemned to death. She also states that she intends with her children to go

to his people in Europe. Yesterday he walked to the hospital and had his arm dressed, and spent most of the day with Father Boyle, his spiritual adviser, to whom he gave assurance of having made his peace with God and being ready for death. Mr. Schade called and spent some time with him, and when he left Wirz requested him to call to see him this morning when he would give him some letters and papers for his family and

PASSES.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. L. H. Chandler, chief clerk at the Provost Marshal's office, commenced giving out passes to those who were so fortunate as to get their names upon the list. All day and the day previous Major Russell's office was besieged with those eager to witness the execution; and not-withstanding the fact that the number of passes were limited to two hundred the work of filling and signing them was very arduous, Major Russell and his chief clerk (Chandler) being continually interrupted by new applicants for passes. Every one, however, was treated with the greatest courtesy. A number of parties represented themselves as members of the press, when in fact they had no connection whatever with any newspaper; and the Major being desirous of affording the press every facility, many of these succeeded in obtaining passes which they were not enti-

Wirz was confined in room No. 9, on the third

floor, and was strongly guarded day and night The only door of his room opened into a hall, through which a sentinel paces continually. One or more commissioned or non-commissioned officers were constantly present, and the unfortunate man was not left alone for a single instant. The room is about fifteen feet square, with two strongly barred windows looking out northward on A street North. Its furniture consists of an army and necesary blankets, a small, cheap wooden table, three or wooden chairs in various stages of dilapidation, one or two small vessels and a tin candlestick. The room is warmed by a grate, which

THE CELL.

lends a cheerful aspect to its appearance.

WIRZ'S LAST NIGHT ON EARTH. The prisener retired to rest early las night, after writing two or three letters, leaving word to be awakened about 3 o'clock this morning. He slept well apparently, and at the hour designated the guard awoke him, when he said he felt like sleeping longer, and turned over and took another nap. Shortly after 6 o'clock Lieut. Havens, of the 18th V. R. C., the officers of the guard on duty at the time, entered his room and awoke him, when he grose and washed himself. His breakfast was sent to him, but he did not partake of it, and the last food he ate was a few oysters last night. He had in his room a small vial of whisky, and at times took a little as a stimulant. Last night, before retiring, he took a mouthful, and this morning, as soon as he arose, he took another small drink, as also one just before he left his room for the gallows. About 7 o'clock, Mr. Schade called. and spent nearly an hour with him, and received letters for Mr. Baker and himself, and affectionately took his leave.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows has heretofore been brought into play, several persons having been executed on it, viz: Woodward, for the murder of his wife, hung in the jail yard; Samuel Powers, hung in the same place, for the murder of young Lutz, of Baltimore: John Conrad Kessler of Co. K. 103 N. Y. vols, hung in the Old Capitol yard, Dec. 5, 1862, for the murder of Lieut. F. Linzy. of the same company, at the 6th street wharf; Augustus Ford, col'd, hung on the 3d of March, 1863, in the the jail yard, for the murder of Geo. Adams, col'd; Cornelius Tuell, bung in the jail yard, on July 6th last, for the murder of his wife; Charles Fenton Beavers, of Mosby's gang, hung in the Old Capitol yard on August 26th, for violating his oath of allegiance he had twice taken; Charles Williams, 31st U.S. col'd troops, Nov. 25th, 1864, for the murder of an unknown colored woman. at Camp Casey, Va., on the 14th of September previous. On several other occasions this gallows which has played so important a part of late years has been put up but not used. On April 1st last, it was up in the jail yard for the purpose of the execution of Jeremiah Kendricks, for the murder of Dennis Shannahan in Swampoodle, and Emanual Pollard, for the murder of George Butler, who just before the hour for the execution arrived, had their sentences commuted by the President to imprisonment in the Peni-tiary for life. Peter Gooden, colored, was to have been hung with Tuell, in July last, for murder of George Banks, colored, but had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life just before the hour arrived. Thus this galows has been the instrument under the law for causing the death of seven persons and has been put in readiness for service on numerous

other occasions. The gallows is made of very heavy timber now somewhat weather worn. The extreme height of the uprights which support the beam are twenty-two feet, the platform is twelve feet from the ground, and twelve feet square; one foot higher than the level of the platform is the fatal trap, which was formerly barely large enough for the purpose of executing one person at a time, five feet by five, but now has been enlarged to admit of the execution of four at one time, five feet by eleven. The rope used is of the very best Manilla, known as %, procured at the Navy Yard, and yesterday it was tested with a weight of 200 pounds dropped about five feet. The previous tests have been with a weight of 225 pounds, but Wirz is much the lightest man yet placed upon this scaffold, and the test weight was consequently reduced. The rope is made fast to a cleet on either side of the upright, and running through the beam hangs over the trap with a fall of about six

THE EXECUTIONER.

The executioner upon the occasion was Sylvester Ballou, an United States Military Detective on duty at the headquarters department of Washington. Ballou is a finely formed man, five feet ten inches in hight, and was dressed in the full uniform of an U. S. soldier, with the exception of a black dress coat. He received no pay for his services, but acted under orders from his superior officer (Major Russell) and while m no way feeling gratified by his position carried out his instructions with the willingness of a true soldier.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER ON HAND. Gardner was early on hand with his camera taking views of the prison yard, seaffold, and scene of execution for Harper's Weekly.

The press-gang present, seated on some dilapida ed steps were taken in characteristic cutfit of shocking bad hats, pencils and notebooks, and the rush of the group to see the nega-tive was immediately followed by a scattera-tion and rush in the direction of the scaffold, as the prisoner was brought out somewhat somer than had been anticipated by the crowd THE GUARD.

At 9 a. m. the guard was drawn up about the gallows, composed as follows: 150 men of the 214th Pennsylvania, Major W. M. Worrall; 60 men of the 195th Pennsylvania, Capt. E. H. Foust; detachments of the 18th, 24th, 9th, 12th, and 14th V. R. C., the whole under the com-mand of Provost Marshal Russell.

SCENES IN THE CELL.

A few minutes past ten o'clock Major Russell, Provest Marshal, and Captain Walbridge commanding the prison, entered the room of Wirz, when Maj. R. informed him that he must prepare for the scaffold. He received Major Russell with great ease and urbanity, rising to his feet in so doing. He had been up to this ome engaged with Rev. Father Boyle, who had been with him from eight o'clock this morning, and Rev. Father Wiget, who entered the room a short time before. He immediately complied with the request to make ready and put himself in position for the black gown, to be placed upon him; remarking that he hoped he would "soon have a white gown." Before leaving the room he happened to glance downward, and noticing that his gown had puckered in the middle, he remarked, coolly, that he did not know he had grown so fat. A pair of handcuffs were produced to place on his wrists, but it was found that his right wrist had swelled to such an extent as to render it impossible to put them on, and he was allowed to carry the swollen arm in a sling to the

When all was ready, the solemn procession started from the room, Major Russell preceding it; after which came the prisoner, walking with a firm step, between his spiritual advisers, surrounded by a guard.

SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD. At ten minutes past ten a. m., the yard door of the prison was opened, and the criminal was ushered forth to the gallows. Major Russell, Provost Marshal, walked in front, followed by the prisoner, between Rev. Fathers Boyle and Wiget, followed by Captain G. R. Walbridge, commanding the prison. Wirz mounted to the scaffold with a quick step, assisting himself slightly with his left hand. his right hand being in a sling. He took a seat on a small stool, in the rear of the drop and immediately under the gaping noose in waiting for him. Father Boyle stooped over the criminal, reciting to him the Catholic death service. Wirz was noticed to make the responses with some emphasis, frequently nodding his head, and also occasionally shaking it. as if answering negatively to some question. He wore a black gown but no covering upon his head, and his hair was lifted over his eyes occasionally by the breeze. The walls of the prison the adjoining house - tops; and the trees in the street and the Capitol grounds were loaded with curious spectators, not calculated to inspirit the criminal in his last moments. In one instance Wirz turned quickly and with a sort of defiant look in the direction from which some groans and calls of "Hang the Scoundrel." reached his ears. Afterwards he gave a cool, comprehensive look to the whole surroundings of prison yard, spectators, fellow prisoners looking out at the windows, photographic apparatus, gallows, &c., resting his eye in conclusion on Major Russell, who was reading the findings and sentence of the Court. From the peculiar facial expression of Wirz, noticeable throughout his trial. he appears to wear a sort of grim smile in his most unmirthful moments, and this gave him on the scaffold the appearance of indulging a sort of ghastly merriment in the v ry edge of the Great Shadow he was entering. Just as the noose was being adjusted, a voice called impatiently from a tree, "Down with him; let

THE DEATH SENTENCE READ TO WIRZ. Major G. B. Russell, Provost Marshal of the

District of Columbia, advanced to the front of the platform and proceeded to read in a clear, distinct voice, the findings of the Court and the death sentence, as follows:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, ? Washington, Nov. 6, 1865. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ORDERS, No. 607. I.-Before a Military Commission which convened at Washington, D. C., August 23, \$65, pursuant to paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 453, dated August 23, 1865, and paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 524, dated October 2, 1865, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, and of which Major General Lewis Wallace, U.S. Volunteers, is presi-

dent, was arraigned and tried Henry Wirz: CHARGE 1.-Maliciously, wilfully, and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1564, and on divers other days between that day and the tenth day of April, 1865, combining, confederaung, and conspiring together with John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Jos. White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired; in violation of the laws and customs of

CHARGE 2 .- Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war. PLEA:-To which charges and the specifica-

tions the accused, Henry Wirz pleaded "Not Guilty.

FINDING:-The Commission having mature. ly considered the evidence adduced, find the ccused, Henry Wirz, as follows: Of the specification to charge, "Guilty," after amending said specification to read as fol-lows: In this, that he, the said Henry Wirz, did combine, confederate, and conspire with them, the said Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, Howell Cobb, John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W.S. Winder, W. Shelby Reed, R. R. Stevenson, S. P. Moore, - Kerr, late hospital steward at Andersonville, James Buncan, Wesley W. Turner, Benjamin Harris, and others, whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously, and in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health, and to destroy the lives, by subjecting to torture and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwhelesome quarters, by exposing unwhelesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of winter and to the dews and burning sun of summer, by compelling the use of impure water and by furnishing insufficient and un wholesome food, of large numbers of Federal prisoners, to wit, the number of about forty-five thousand soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Anderson ville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the 27th day of March, A. D., 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, A. D., 1865, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted; and he, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, being then, and there, commandant of a military prison at Anderson-ville, in the State of Georgia, located by authority of the so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as a commandant, fully clothed with authority and in duty bound to treat, care and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the law of war, did, in furtherance of

such combination, confederation and con-spiracy, maliciously, wickedly and traitorously confine a large number of prisoners of war. soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the number of about forty-five thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended; and while there so confined during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design and in aid of the said conspiracy, willfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of winter and the dews and barning sun of summer; and with such evil them their clothing, blankets, camp equipage and other property of which they were pos-

sessed at the time of being placed in his cus-

tody; and with like malice and evil intent, did

refuse to furnish or cause to be furnished food

either of a quality or quantity sufficient to pre-

neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking

in summer and to keep the prisoners warm in winter, and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome food, and that in limited quantities entirely inadequate to sus-

min health, which he well knew; and did com-

Tel the said prisoners to use unwholesome

purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison, among the emaciated sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with fetid and noxious exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, insomuch that great numbers of said prisoners, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof. And the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his wicked and cruel purpose, wholly disregard-ing the usages of civilized warfare, did, at the time and place aforesaid, maliciously and wilfully subject the prisoners aforesaid to cruel, unusual and infamous punishment, upon slight, trivial and fictitious pretences, by fasten-ing large balls of iron to their feet and binding numbers of the prisoners aforesaid closely together with large chains around their necks and feet, so that they walked with the greatest difficulty, and being so confined, were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often

without food or drink for hours and even days, from which said cruel treatment numbers, whose names are unknown, sickened, fainted and died. And he, the said Wirz, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners by maliciously tying them up by their thumbs and wilfully confining them with an instrument of torture called "the stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs, and forcing them to lie, set and stand for many hours without the power of changing position, and being without food or drink. in consequence of which many, whose names are unknown, sickened and died; and he, the said Wirz, still wickedly pursuing his evil purpose, did establish and cause to be designated within the prison enclosure containing said prisoners, a "dead line," being a line around the inner face of the stockade or wall enclosing said prison, and about twenty feet distant from, and within said stockade; and having so established said dead line, which was in some places an imaginary line, and in other places marked by inseeure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the top of small and insecure stakes or posts, he, the said Wirz, instructed the prison guard said stockade, to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners aforeeaid who might fall upon, or pass over or under, or across the said "dead line," pursuant to which said orders and instructions maliciously and needlessly given by said Wirz, the said prison guard did fire upon and kill a number of said prisoners. And the said Wirz still pursuing his evil purpose, did keep and use ferocious and bloodthirsty dogs, dangerous to human life, to hunt down prisoners of war, aforesaid, who made their escape from custody and did then, and there, wilfully and mali ciously suffer, incite, and encourage the said dogs to seize, tear, mangle, and maim, the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, which the said beasts incited as aforesaid, then and there did, whereby a large number said prisoners of war, who, during the time aforesaid made their escape and were re-captured, died. And the said Wirz, still pursulng his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did cause to be used for the pretended purpose of vaccination, impure and poisonous vaccine matter, which said impure and poisonous matter was then and there, by the direction and order of said Wirz, maliciously cruelly and wickedly deposited in the arms of many of said prisoners, by reason of which large numbers of them lost the use of their arms, and many of them were so injured that they soon thereafter died; all of

which he, the said Henry Wirz, well knew and maliciously intended, and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States, with the view to assist in weakening and impairing the armies of the United States, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy, and with a full knowledge, consent and connivances of his co-conspirators aforesaid, he, the said Wirz, then and there did. Of Charge I, "Guilty," after amending said charge to read as follows :- " Maliciously, wilfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the twentyseventh day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the tenth day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, Howell Cobb, John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, W. S. Winder, W. Shelby Reed, R. R. Stevenson, S. P. Moore, — Kerr, late hospital steward at Andersonville, James Duncan, Wesley W. Turner, Benjamin Harris, and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States then held and being prisoners of

erate States and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war." Of Specification first, to Charge 11, "Guilty, adding the words 'or about' immediately be-fore the phrase, 'the ninth day of July.'" Of Specification second, to Charge II,

war within the lines of the so-called Confed-

Guilty Of Specification third, to Charge II, "Guilty, after striking out . June' and inserting instead, . September."

Of Specification four, to Oharge II, "Not gunity. Of Specification five, to Charge II, "Guilty." after striking out the phrase on the thirteenth

day' and inserting instead, the phrase on or about the twenty-fifth day." Of Specification six, to Charge II, "Guilty, after striking out the word first' and inserting fifteenth,' and also striking out the phrase on the sixth day' and inserting instead the phrase on or about the sixteenth day."

Of Specification seven, to Charge II, "Guilty," after striking out the words 'twentieth' and inserting instead the word 'first,' and also after inserting on or about' immediately before the phrase 'the twenty-fifth day.'"

Of Specifications eight and nine, to Charge II. "Guilty." Of Specification ten, to Charge II, "Not Guil-

Of Specification eleven to Charge II, "Guilty, after striking out the word 'first' and inserting instead the word 'sixth;' after striking out also the phrase 'incite and urge,' and the phrase encouragement and instigation,' and by adding the words "or about," after the word on, where it last occurs in the specification; and also after striking out the phrase animals, called blood-hounds,' and inserting the word 'dogs;' and also striking out the word 'bloodhounds' where it afterwards occurs and insert the word 'dogs;' and also striking out the given by him." Of Specification twelve, to Charge II,

"Guilty." Of Specification thirteen, to Charge II, "Not

Guilty."

Of the Second Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence:—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Heury Wirz, "to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct, two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring herein.'

11.—The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President of the United States, the following are his orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 3, 1865.
The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Court in the within case are approved, and it is ordered that the sentence be carried into execution by the officer commanding the Department of Washington, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1865, between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m., and 12 o'clock noon.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.
III.—Major General C. C. Augur, commanding the department of Washington, is commanded to cause the foregoing sentence in the case of Henry Wirz to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order. IV .- The Military Commission, of which

Major General Lewis Wallace, U. S. Volunteers, is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of the President of the United E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj't General.

At 25 minutes past 10 Major Russell concluded the reading of the findings and sentence, and the final preparations for the execution were entered upon. The clergy took leave of the criminal, he previously passing the crucifly to his lips.
Major Russell said to him: "Capt. Wirz have

you anything to say ?" Wirz replied: "No, sir; only that I am innocent, and will die like a man; my hopes being in the future." "I go before my God, the Almighty God, and he will judge between me and you." Major Russell remarked that he hoped he would not blame him; to which Wirz replied that he did not; that he was doing only his duty. To Cap-tain Walbridge he remarked, "Well, Captain, good-bye; I thank you and the other officers of the prison, for I have been well treated."

THE CLOSING SCENE.

While this took place, his legs were being strapped together and his arms pinioned behind him. Major Russell and the others then stepped off the drop, the bolts were pulled out, and the fatal spring was touched at exactly 16.30 o'clock, when the drop fell with a "thug," and the criminal was left dangling in the air. The legs were drawn up slightly several times, and the shoulders shrugged a little, but in about four minutes the body ceased to sway, and all was still. When the body fell, a shout, with cheers, went up from the crowd of spectaters outside.

The body was allowed to hang fifteen minutes, when it was lowered and placed on a stretcher, and carried to the hospital, where it was examined by Dr. C. M. Ford, surgeon of the pricon; Dr. Ensign, 18th V. R., and Drs. Notson and Bliss, who found that his neck had een broken.

His body will be placed in a coffin furnished by the Government and delivered to Rev. Father Boyle, who received from the prisoner his dying requests as to the disposition of his

Last night when Lieutenant Havens left his room Wirz requested him to get him a pair of sc scors and this morning he cut off several locks of his hair and placed them in letters to his wife and children, but as far as known be lett no message to his relatives in Europe. A number of books left in his room he directed. before he left the cell, to be sent to his children. and others to Mr. Schade, his counsel. He also left a journal, kept since he has been in prison. and a number of letters. Among the letters were some addressed to witnesses on his trial.

During the morning he sent for Captain R. H. Winder, who occupied a room directly op-posite to his, and bid him good bye charging im to see to his family and aid them. It is understood that he referred more particularly to aiding them to go to his people in Switzer-

Mr. S. H. Chandler, of the Provost Marshal's office, entered his cell this morning about 9.55 and asked him for his autograph, which he complied with by taking the book and writing in a plain firm hand, being scrupulously exact in punctuation, the following: "Old Capitol Prison, Nov. 10th, 1865. H. Wirz, Captain and A. A. G., O. S. A.," remarking as he handed back the book, "This is the last signature I will ever write. Farewell, C. S. A."

The room in which the prisoner was confined s in the third story on the north side of the building, with two windows and a door on the east side. In a grate on the west side of the room during the cold weather a cheerful fire was kept, while his bed was laid on a cot on the north side, two blankets being used as the cover. At the foot of the bed was a small table on which was a quantity of paper and envelopes just as he had left them, while on the window-sill was a volume of "Cummings" on the Apocalypse."

INCIDENTAL.

Inside the enclosure there were, besides the military, perhaps as many as two hundred persons; but with those on the house-tops and in the trees, the entire number, including the military, winessing the execution were over 1,000, among whom were some ladies on the housetops and in the windows of residences near by Besides those inside the enclosure, there were a few persons who were prisoners at Andersonville, among them Lieut. F. R. Ja who was a prisoner for fourteen months, during which time he was twice vaccinated with small-pox virus, causing him to lose an

After the execution was over and the body had been taken to the hospital, Captain Walbridge appeared in the yard with a piece of the rope with which the banging was done, and was immediately surrounded by a clamorous crowd, among whom it was quickly divided.

THE POST MORTEM.

The surgeons, after the body was taken to the hospital, held a post mortem examination on it, finding the joints of the vertebræ dislocated. They also minutely examined the right arm in reference to the wound he received in 1863. This wound was caused by a fragment a shell received at the Fair Oaks, and after it had healed up it broke out afresh, and was operated upon in Europe, the Surgeons taking out a portion of the fractured bone, which had decayed. It was then thought to be well, but while on his trial the wound broke out afresh, and became very painful. The examination proved that all the decayed bone had not been removed, and the portion of it remaining caused the

wound to break out afresh. The body, up to 3 o'clock, was still in the hands of the surgeons, no orders having been received from beadquarters to deliver the body to Father Boyle, who applied for it, to be kept subject to his (Wirz's) wife's orders, but doubtless the order will be given this afternoon, and the body be delivered to Mr. Sands, the undertaker, who will take it to Mount Oliyet, where it will be placed in a vault for the present.

LETTER OF WIRZ TO BAKER. The following is the letter he addressed to Mr. O. S. Baker, one of his counsel, this morn-

MY DEAR SIR :- I am truly sorry to see that the New York Herald has spoken of you in the article headed "Wirz," in such a manner as to reflect on you. I have not said a word that could be construed into such a thing. I merely stated that I had not selected you as my counsel at first, but accepted of your services cheerfully. I will say again, as I said before, that I believe you done all you could for me, and therefore accept my thanks,

the thanks of a dying man.

10th November, 1865. The arrangements at the prison devolved opon Captain G. R. Walbridge, the military commandant, who, with his assistants, Lieuts. Havens, Coleman, and Burns, was kept quite busy, and the entire details were carried out in a creditable manner. It was necessary to post a larger number of sentries than usual, over thirty posts being on the outside of buildings, and also the troops around the scaffold, besides attending to the internal arrangements of the prison, which kept these officers quite busy; nevertheless, when the time came, every person was found in his proper place.

THE LAST LETTER OF WIRZ. The following letter was written by Wirz

before mounting the gallows: OLD CAPITOL PRISON, Nov. 10, 1865 .- Mr. Schade-Dear Sir: It is no doubt the last time that I address myself to you. What I have said to you often and often I repeat. Accept my thanks, my sincere, heartfelt thanks, for all you have done for me. May God reward you; I cannot, Still I have something more to ask of you, and I am confident that you will not refuse to receive my dying request, Please help my poor family-my dear wife and children. War, cruel war, has swept everything from me, and to-day my wife, my children are beggars. My life is demanded as an atonement. I am willing to give it, and I hope that after awhile I will be judged differently from what I am now. If any one ought to come to the relief of my family it is the people

all. I know you will excuse me for my troubling you again. Farewell, dear sir, may God bless you.
Your thankful H. Wirz.

of the South, for whose sake I have sacrificed

WHISKY.

A large and complete assortment of ALL GRADES OF FLOUR. for Bakers, Grocers, and others, WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FEED OF ALL KINDS, Either weight or measure. WHISKY, ALL GRADES. We mention the Bonnitz Whiskey in particular.

as being pure, and four years old, sold subject, if necessary, to analysis. WM. M. GALT & CO.,

no 2-tf Indiana avenue and let st. NEWOPENING GREEN'S RESTAURANT,

Corner of E and 8th streets, opposite Post Office, The undersigned have taken the above well knewn and popular house, and fitted it up in the best of style throughout all new. There are elegant suites of dining rooms for parties or individuals; also, a number of fine chambers to let, all newly furnished.

Our Bar and Restaurant will at all three best of the chambers to let, all newly furnished.

Our Bar and Restaurant will at all times be furnished with wines and all kinds of liquors, segars. &c., the best to be got in any market, and cysters, fish, game and other luxuries in season, usually found in a first-class Restaurant.

We shall open on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, when we shall be happy to have our friends and the public to call.

CC 10-1m*

Proprietors.

JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER FOR retaining and gradually bringing back the Hair to its original color without the inconvenience attending the use of the dye. Sold by all druggists 75 cents per bottle.

R EXFORD'S MEDICATED GINGER BREAD NUTS, for worms, unrivaled in efficacy and peculiarly adapted for children, being eaten as an ordinary cake. For sale by druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

jan 19-coly MISSES O'BRIAN, No. 1,107 Wainut Street, Philadelphia, will open PARIS MILLINERY, for the winter, on THERS DAY, November 2d, 1835.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by